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EXAMINER

AGWUMEZIE, CHARLES C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3621

DATE MAILED: 10/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/722,076

Applicant(s)

OKAMOTO ET AL.

Examiner

Charlie C. Agwumezie

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 November 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7, 8 and 10-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-8, and 10-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/26/03.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Status of claims**

1. Claims 6 and 9 are cancelled. Claims 1, 5 and 8 have been amended. Claims 21 and 22 are newly added. Claims 1-5, 7-8, and 10-22 are pending in this application per the response to office action filed on July 5, 2006.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed July 5, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With regard to **claim 1**, Applicant argues that the digital information is controlled by a printer, based on the copy control information added to the digital information before output thereof from the receiver or recording/reproducing device that supplies the extracted digital static image information to the printer. In the disclosed examples, it is **not** a receiving apparatus or a recording/reproducing device that controls printing based on copy control information. The printer controls printing based on the copy control information. On the other hand, in Fuchigami, the interface circuit 50A controls the condition of printing.

In response, Examiner respectfully disagrees and submits that in Fuchigami, the digital information is controlled by a printer, based on the copy control information added to the digital information before output thereof from the receiver or recording/reproducing device that supplies the extracted digital static image information to the printer. The printer controls printing based on the copy control information. The

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interface 50A in Fuchigami is equivalent to the control circuit in Applicant's specification disclosure in that both are used to detect the copy control information contained in the digital information and convert the digital information onto the format suited to be transmitted to the printer based on the copy control information detected. (See Fuchigami 0117)(See also Applicant Spec. figs. 4 and 7; 0007; 0028; 0039; 0040; 0047). In both cases still picture is outputted based on copy control information read by still picture interface 50A in the case of Fuchigami and the control circuit in the case of Applicant's disclose before the digital information is transmitted or outputted to the printer for printing. Thus, deciding on whether printing is allowed or not (i.e., enabled or inhibited) is made by the interface 50A in the case of Fuchigami and control circuit in the case of applicant's claimed invention if that is what Applicant meant by controlling the printer and therefore not distinguishable from Fuchigami for the purposes of patentability.

As per claim 5, Applicant argues requires input circuit to receive an input from a recording/reproducing apparatus and the input includes both digital information and associated copy control information. The claim further requires that the control circuit detects the received copy control information to control printing in the printer circuit.

In response, Examiner refers Applicant to the discussion above and further reiterate that both the still picture interface 50A and the control circuit does same function (i.e., detect or executes the copy control information in the digital information and/or converts the digital information if necessary before outputting it to the printer) as conceded by the applicant.

Applicant further argues that the printer per se is omitted from the drawings and Fuchigami fails to disclose any specific structure, elements or arrangements of a printer.

In response, Examiner respectfully disagrees and submits that while omission of printer in the drawing is not fatal provided it is disclosed in the specification. Fuchigami does disclose sufficient information to appraise one of ordinary skill in the art as to printer in the diagrams (figs. 13 and 14). Thus claim 5, is not distinguishable from Fuchigami as claimed.

As per **claim 8**, Applicant argues that control of whether or not to permit the printer to print the digital information depends on the detected copy control information, that is to say the copy control information that was received at the printer in association with the digital information that is printed.

In response, Examiner once more refers Applicant to the discussions above and further reiterates that whether or not to permit the printer to print the digital information depends on the detected copy control information, that is to say the copy control information that was received at control circuit in the case of Applicant's claimed invention and in the interface circuit 50A in the case of Fuchigami. Both circuits detects and/or executes the copy control information in the digital information and further converts the digital information if necessary into the format suited for printing before forwarding or transmitting or transferring the digital information to the printer to be printed.

Applicant further argues that Fuchigami only provided one level of control information as opposed to three levels of control as claimed by Applicant.

In response, Examiner respectfully disagrees and submits that Fuchigami does disclose more than one level of control information as conceded by Applicant and as further shown in the rejections below. Applicant stated/conceded that Fuchigami does suggest that the source material may have three levels of copy control but further argued that Fuchigami does not propagate all the three levels through recording/reproducing apparatus. There is no single word or line in Fuchigami that disclose that only one level of control information is propagated through the recording/reproducing apparatus. Citing an example using "copy prohibited" does not tantamount to such conclusion. If Fuchigami had intended that only one level be propagated at a time as suggested by applicant, such disclosure would have been made by Fuchigami. Furthermore, Applicant is reminded that copy control information can be modified and the number of controls or levels of control depends on the needs and desire of the inventor. The fact that one inventor has two control and another has three controls may not be sufficient distinguishing feature for purposes of patentability. If not for any other reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the copy control information in that case.

Thus, in view of the discussions above claims 1, 5 and 8 are anticipated by Fuchigami and the rejection of these claims and the claims dependent therefrom should be maintained.

As per claims 3, 7, 11, and 15-20, Applicant argues that the secondary teachings of Yoneda and/or Korl would not lead to a modification of Fuchigami that would satisfy the independent claim requirements.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Furthermore in response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, both Fuchigami, Yoneda and Korl teaches same subject matter - still picture transmissions and printing using a common copy control information and the combination not only satisfies that 103 requirement but will lead to modification of Fuchigami.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

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only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. **Claims 1-2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12-14 and 21-22**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fuchigami U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0141737 A1.

4. As per **claim 1**, Fuchigami discloses a receiving apparatus, for receiving digital information, and for outputting it into a printer, comprising:

a receiving circuit for receiving said digital information (fig. 5);

an extractor circuit for extracting static image information from said digital information (0036; 0108; 0110; 0134);

a recording/reproducing circuit for recording therein the extracted static image information (0108; 0110; 0134); and

an output circuit for outputting the static image information reproduced from said recording/reproducing circuit to the printer, with copy control information added thereto, as information for control of printing of said printer (fig. 1, 6, 11, 14 and 17; 0117; 0136; ), wherein:

said copy control information is applicable, in common, both as information for copy control in a recording/reproducing circuit and as information for printing control in said printer, and printing of said digital information is controlled based upon said copy control information (see fig. 14 and 17; 0043; 0044; 0069; 0071; 0085; 0092; 0117; 0136; claim 27) and



printing of said digital information is controlled based upon said copy control information, by the printer receiving the digital information and the copy control information, which are output by the output circuit, in such a manner that:

(1) the printing of said digital information is allowed when said copy control information would permit making a copy of said digital information (0117; 0136)

(2) the printing of said digital information is allowed when said digital information has been obtained by permissible copying but copy control information would permit no further copying of said digital information (0117; 0136); and

(3) the printing of said digital information is disabled when said copy control information completely inhibits the copying of said digital information (0700; 0071; 0117; 0136; 0143).

5. As per **claim 2**, Fuchigami discloses the receiving apparatus, further comprising: a converter circuit for converting said static image information into data for use in printing, wherein said output circuit adds the copy control information to said data for use in printing, so as to output it (see fig. 7, 14 and 17; 0117; 0136).

6. As per **claim 4**, Fuchigami further discloses the receiving apparatus, wherein said digital information is digital image information (0092; 0117; 0136).

7. As per **claim 5**, Fuchigami discloses a printer for printing digital information inputted from a recording/reproducing apparatus, comprising:

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an input circuit for receiving, an input of said digital information and associated copy control information from the recording/reproducing apparatus (0092);

a printer circuit for printing the inputted digital information (figs. 13 and 14; 0117; 0136); and

a control circuit for detecting the copy control information received with said digital information, and for controlling the printing of the input digital information in said printer circuit depending upon the detected copy control information (0092; 0117; 0136) wherein

said copy control information is applicable, in common, both as information for copy control in a recording/reproducing circuit and as information for printing control in said printer (see fig. 14 and 17; 0043; 0044; 0069; 0071; 0085; 0092; 0117; 0136; claim 27) and

said control circuit controls printing of said digital information based upon the detected copy control information in such a manner that :

(1) the printing of said digital information is allowed when said copy control information would permit making a copy of said digital information (0117; 0136)

(2) the printing of said digital information is allowed when said digital information has been obtained by permissible copying but copy control information would permit no further copying of said digital information (0117; 0136); and

(3) the printing of said digital information is disabled when said copy control information completely inhibits the copying of said digital information (0700; 0071; 0117; 0136; 0143).

9. As per claim 8, Fuchigami discloses a printing control method, for controlling printing of digital information in a printer, comprising steps of:

receiving an input of digital information and associated copy control information from a recording/reproducing apparatus (0092; 0122);

detecting the copy control information, associated with said digital information (see fig. 4 and 9; 0069; 0071); wherein

said copy control information is applicable, in common, both as information for copy control in a recording/reproducing circuit and as information for printing control (see fig. 14 and 17; 0043; 0044; 0069; 0071; 0085; 0092; 0117; 0136; claim 27); and

controlling whether or not to permit the printer to print said digital information depending upon the detected copy control information wherein printing of said digital information is controlled based upon said copy control information (fig. 2, col. 2, lines 40-47, col. 3, lines 1-8, col. 5, lines 1-15, col. 6, lines 15-20) in such a manner that:

(1) the printing of said digital information is allowed when said copy control information would permit making a copy of said digital information (0117; 0136)

(2) the printing of said digital information is allowed when said digital information has been obtained by permissible copying but copy control information would permit no further copying of said digital information (0117; 0136); and

(3) the printing of said digital information is disabled when said copy control information completely inhibits the copying of said digital information (0700; 0071; 0117; 0136; 0143).

10. As per **claim 10**, Fuchigami further discloses the printing control method, wherein no data for use in printing is outputted when said copy control information does not permit the printing (0117; 0136).

11. As per **claim 12**, Fuchigami further discloses the printing control method, wherein transmission of print data in the printing of said digital data is conducted by "move" thereof (0073).

12. As per **claim 13**, Fuchigami further discloses the printing control method, wherein the printing is performed when said copy control information is either one of "Copy Free", "Copy One Generation" and "No More Copy", allowing the "move", on the other hand the printing is not performed when said copy control information is "Copy Never" not allowing the "move" (see fig. 11; 0070; 0073).

13. As per **claim 14**, Fuchigami further discloses the receiving apparatus, further comprising a temporary buffer, a print screen selecting means, and means for initiating said print screen selecting means, wherein a print screen is selected from the digital information stored in said temporary buffer for use of printing by means of said print

screen selecting means (fig. 5 and 13; 0092).

As per **claim 21**, Fuchigami further discloses the receiving apparatus wherein the receiving circuit is configured to receive digital video information as the digital image information (fig. 5;); and

the extractor circuit is configured to extract a portion of the received video information representing a static image, as the static image information (0033; 0036; 0108).

22. As per **claim 22**, Fuchigami further discloses the printing control method, wherein:

the received digital information comprises static image information extracted from video information processed by the recording/reproducing apparatus (0033; 0036; 0108); and

the associated copy control information is related to copy control information associated with the video information processed by the recording/reproducing apparatus (0069; 0092; 0130).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. **Claim 3 and 7**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

Fuchigami U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0141737 A1 in view of Yoneda et al U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0056115.

15. As per **claim 3**, Fuchigami failed to explicitly disclose the receiving apparatus, wherein said output circuit scrambles said static image information depending upon the copy control information, so as to output it.

Yoneda discloses the receiving apparatus, wherein said output circuit scrambles said static image information depending upon the copy control information, so as to output it (0006).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the receiving apparatus, wherein said output circuit scrambles said static image information depending upon the copy control information, so as to output it in view of the teachings of Yoneda et al in order to ensure that meaningful information is printed.

16. As per **claim 7**, Fuchigami failed to explicitly disclose the printer, wherein the received digital information is scrambled, and said input circuit performs de-scrambling on the scrambled digital information inputted with scrambling thereon.

Yoneda et al discloses the printer, wherein the received digital information is scrambled, and said input circuit performs de-scrambling on the scrambled digital information inputted with scrambling thereon (0006).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the printer, wherein the received digital information is scrambled, and said input circuit performs de-scrambling on the scrambled digital information inputted with scrambling thereon in view of the teachings of Yoneda et al in order to ensure that meaningful information is printed.

17. **Claims 11, and 15-20**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuchigami U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0141737 A1 in view of Kori European Patent Application EP 1 085 740 A2.

18. As per **claim 11**, Fuchigami failed to explicitly disclose the printing control method, further comprising informing a user that said digital information cannot be printed out, when said copy control information does not permit the printing.

Kori discloses the printing control method, further comprising informing a user that said digital information cannot be printed out, when said copy control information does not permit the printing (col. 3, lines 23-30).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the printing

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control method, further comprising informing a user that said digital information cannot be printed out, when said copy control information does not permit the printing in view of the teachings of Kori in order to show that user is notified of printing status.

19. As per **claim 15**, Fuchigami failed to disclose the printer, wherein said control circuit deletes the digital information from storage within the printer, when the printing is completed without generating an abnormality during the printing.

Kori discloses the printer, wherein said control circuit deletes the digital information from storage within the printer, when the printing is completed without generating an abnormality during the printing (col. 15, lines 10-14, col. 16, lines 45-52).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the printer, wherein said control circuit deletes the digital information from storage within the printer, when the printing is completed without generating an abnormality during the printing in view of the teachings of Kori in order to ensure that printing buffer is not over loaded and is made ready for next printing process.

20. As per **claim 16**, Fuchigami failed to explicitly disclose the printer, wherein said control circuit prints out the digital information stored within the printer, again, when an abnormality generates during the printing.



Kori further discloses the printer, wherein said control circuit prints out the digital information stored within the printer, again, when an abnormality generates during the printing (col. 16, lines 45-52, col. 17, lines 1-5).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the printer, wherein said control circuit prints out the digital information stored within the printer, again, when an abnormality generates during the printing in view of the teachings of Kori in order to ensure that printing is resumed after encountering abnormality.

21. As per claim 17, Fuchigami failed to explicitly disclose the printer, further comprising a display circuit for indicating on whether the printing is completed normally or not, wherein said display circuit displays that the printing is failed when the printing is failed.

Kori discloses the printer, further comprising a display circuit for indicating on whether the printing is completed normally or not, wherein said display circuit displays that the printing is failed when the printing is failed (col. 11, lines 12-15).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the printer, further comprising a display circuit for indicating on whether the printing is completed normally or not, wherein said display circuit displays that the printing is failed when the printing is failed in view of the teachings of Kori in order to ensure that printing status.

22. As per **claim 18**, Fuchigami failed to explicitly disclose the printer, wherein said control circuit makes setting on whether the printing should be done or not, again, depending upon a user input conducted to the input circuit, which is made responding to display by means of the display circuit.

Kori discloses the printer, wherein said control circuit makes setting on whether the printing should be done or not, again, depending upon a user input conducted to the input circuit, which is made responding to display by means of the display circuit (col. 5, lines 1-7, 30-39).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the printer, wherein said control circuit makes setting on whether the printing should be done or not, again, depending upon a user input conducted to the input circuit, which is made responding to display by means of the display circuit in view of the teachings of Kori in order to ensure that meaningful information is printed.

23. As per **claim 19**, Fuchigami failed to explicitly disclose the printer, wherein said control circuit informs that the printing is failed, to a digital apparatus, which outputs the print data, when the printing is failed.

Kori discloses the printer, wherein said control circuit informs that the printing is failed, to a digital apparatus, which outputs the print data, when the printing is failed (fig. 4, col. 11, lines 12-13).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the printer, wherein said control circuit informs that the printing is failed, to a digital apparatus, which outputs the print data, when the printing is failed in view of the teachings of Kori in order to ensure status of printing process.

24. As per claim 20, Fuchigami failed to explicitly disclose the receiving apparatus, further comprising a display circuit for indicating a print failure message when receiving information of print failure from the printer.

Kori discloses the receiving apparatus, further comprising a display circuit for indicating a print failure message when receiving information of print failure from the printer (fig 4, col. 11, lines 12-13).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the system of Fuchigami and provide the receiving apparatus, further comprising a display circuit for indicating a print failure message when receiving information of print failure from the printer in view of the teachings of Kori in order to ensure printing process status.

***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

**Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that the applicant, in preparing the responses, fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of

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the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles C. Agwumezie whose number is **(571) 272-6838**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on **(571) 272 – 6712**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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**Washington D.C. 20231**

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**Alexandria VA. 22314**

**Charlie Lion Agwumezie**

**Patent Examiner**

***Art Unit 3621***

**September 7, 2006**

*AJ Fischer 9/12/06*

ANDREW J. FISCHER  
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